

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, September 6.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace. Temperature, Max. 84; Min. 74. Weather, fair.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.92c.; Per Ton, \$78.40. 88 Analysis Beets, 10c. 2 1/4 d.; Per Ton, \$83.00.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DIRT FLIES ON FORT SITE

Work at Diamond Head Is Now Well Under Way.

The dirt is flying on the side of Diamond Head on the spot selected by the army experts as the place from which the first welcome will be given to any foreign war vessels approaching Honolulu around Koko Head with any hostile intent. This spot is on the slope of the crater close to where the Diamond Head road ceases to climb and dips away in the direction of Waialae bay, the waters of which will be commanded by the great guns and heavy mortars to be planted there. Except for the section protected by the crater itself, for the guns are to be planted on the mauka edge of the rock circle, the battery at Kaimuki will be able to sweep the seas from Barber's Point to Koko Head. The approach toward the harbor protected from these guns by the crater walls will be otherwise looked after.

At the present time a good start toward preparing the ground for the batteries has been made. A road has been built from the main Diamond Head road to the scene of operations and many wagon loads of lumber have been hauled up there and piled up ready for the making of casings for the concrete work. So far one hundred and twenty-seven thousand feet of lumber and timbers have been taken to the site of the fortifications, most of which will be used for the building of cases for the forming of the concrete gun bases. This will give some idea of the amount of concrete work which the plans of the army engineers call for.

The commencement of this concrete work rests with the delivery of crushed stone on the fortification sites. Advertisements for bids for the delivery of this rock are now out, the bids to be in at the end of the month. It will be at least another month before the bids are gone through and the contract awarded, so that the work of delivery will not commence probably until the beginning of November. The work of preparing the cases will be started next week, however, so that once the concrete mixers get to work the gun foundations and the magazine walls ought to go in pretty quickly.

At the present time about twenty men are employed around the fortification site, excavating and preparing the framework for the necessary buildings for the battery troops. The majority of these men are Portuguese. Another gang of men is at work at present in repairing the Diamond Head road so that the heavy loads can be drawn over it. This road has been allowed to get into a state of bad repair and the worst of the chuck-holes are being filled in. It is possible, too, that the Federal government will find it necessary to repair the storm drains which carry the water from the hillside to the lower side of the road. Just now the stone-work put in on the lower side of the drain entrance, to back the water up and force it through the drains, have been washed out and the next heavy rain will probably wash out some sections of the road altogether.

It will be at least a year from now before the first gun booms out from the Diamond Head casemate, but when the guns are mounted and ready for use that part of the defensive scheme for Honolulu will be as complete as anything of its kind in the world. A mortar battery will be in place and there will be both twelve and fourteen inch guns, the latter something altogether new in shore battery fixtures. Both the great guns will be of the 1905 model, the very latest, and the Diamond Head battery will hold the second of the kind to be installed so far by the United States government. A few months ago a battery of guns of this model was mounted in Cuba, none so far elsewhere.

In addition to this battery two others are to be mounted at Pearl Harbor, with a range sweeping all of Waikiki bay, while between Diamond Head and Pearl Harbor will be another battery mounted, probably in the harbor of Honolulu itself or very close to it. It is

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JAILOR LOVELL HELD TO THE GRAND JURY

(Special by Wireless to Advertiser.)

LIHUE, Kauai, September 6, 4:34 p. m.—Jailor Enoch Lovell, charged with causing the death of a Japanese prisoner in his custody, waived examination before the District Magistrate today, and was committed to await the action of the grand jury. High Sheriff Henry has appointed a new jailor to succeed him.

High Sheriff Henry left Thursday evening by the Mikahala for Lihue on the telegraphed request of Sheriff Rice that he should go to Kauai by the first steamer. Lovell is about fifty years of age and has been long in the police service of Kauai.

MORE BAD MONEY MAKERS CAUGHT

Marshal Hendry Notified of Three More Korean Suspects.

United States Marshal Hendry left yesterday afternoon for Honokaa to bring back three more supposed members of the gang of Korean counterfeiters who have just been captured there. The notification of the capture came in the following wireless message received yesterday afternoon:

"To Marshal Hendry, Honolulu. From Sheriff Rickard, Honokaa. Captured three counterfeiters, Chu Hong Young, Kim Keon Moon, Pa Hu No; Kukuihaele gang; six five dollars possession, attempting to pass same today. Answer."

Marshal Hendry looks on this capture as particularly important inasmuch as the capture includes the seizure of some of the bogus five dollar pieces which have been reported in circulation from time to time, but none of which the authorities have been able to secure. The capture of these coins is especially significant in view of the discovery by Marshal Hendry some days ago of a die for the manufacture of five dollar pieces, at Lahaina.

COOKING, SEWING AND FARMING

These Are to Be the Specialties Taught in Public Schools.

Manual training, domestic science, agriculture and sewing are to be the special features of the school work this year in the public schools. What is meant by domestic science is, principally, cooking, and the elementary principles of that. It is not intended to make chefs out of pupils but to enable them to take ordinary food material and prepare it in a palatable and digestible manner.

The Pohukaina school will start in on Monday with manual training, and domestic science classes. The Waialua school will have the same. The school at Aiea will start in with manual training. The Lahaina school will start in with domestic science. Other schools will take up these subjects as fast as they can be equipped for them.

Superintendent Babbitt expects to start every school and school room in the Territory on Monday with a teacher in place. There is still one vacancy to be filled on Oahu. There is one at Kaupakalua, Maui, which will be filled by Inspector H. M. Wells, who returned from California by the Hilonian, and who went to Maui yesterday by the Claudine. Superintendent Babbitt will know, Sunday morning, whether there are any vacancies on Kauai, but arrangements have already been made to fill them if there are. Whether there are any on Hawaii will be known by the Kinau this morning, but the inspector there will look to filling vacancies.

It was hoped, though not fully expected, that the Hilonian would bring the teacher to take charge of the commercial department of the Hilo High school. But the hope was not realized. However, Superintendent Babbitt has secured Miss Clara Cameron to

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CANDIDATES STUMPING

Taft and Foraker Taking Long Range Shots at Each Other.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—Secretary Taft has contributed to the current discussion of national politics by his progress across the continent. His speech at Columbus, Ohio, was followed by a speech at Lexington, Ky. A rousing state campaign is on in Kentucky this year, as is the case in Oklahoma, where the Secretary will also speak. There is strong Taft sentiment in Kentucky and the Secretary hopes to bag the delegates from there. While he has been declaring for tariff revision and for general accord with the Roosevelt policies in his utterances, he is holding aloof from any discussion of the negro question. That has been carefully noticed by the Secretary's opponents, for it is known that the disapproval of his candidacy by the colored voters is regarded as a matter of grave danger to him.

Senator Foraker, of Ohio, is proving himself a very spectacular and, as many believe, a very forceful opponent by attacking the Secretary constantly from the stump. He has not only championed the anti-revision cause which will help to rally the standpaters of the country against the Secretary's nomination. He has also been jabbing a knife under the Secretary's rib because of the negro. Chautauqua platforms have offered the Secretary splendid opportunity to exploit his views. He has declared that the Secretary "is properly in favor of doing all in our power for the 8,000,000 of brown people in the Philippines who were until recently entire strangers and open enemies, but how about the 10,000,000 of black people in America, not one of whom ever drew a disloyal breath, who are openly and defiantly being denied their constitutional rights of citizenship through exclusion from the ballot in the South?"

In the meantime Secretary Taft was in Kentucky preaching loyalty to the Republican party and urging Kentucky Democrats to forget the race issue which had kept them in the ranks of the minority party of the Nation and to help make national policies in accord with Republican principles.

Senator Foraker will be a more dominant figure than ever in the Senate this winter. The country will watch him with great interest, probably with more interest than any other Senator. For even the people who do not agree with him admire his ability and fearlessness. He is the only man of many Republicans in the Senate who dares voice his opinions in criticism of the President. His term as Senator expires in a little more than a year. Under such conditions, Senators are usually very cautious of expressing opinions that might be unpopular and injure their chances of reelection. Mr. Foraker, however, is not of that class. He wants to come back to the Senate, but would prefer defeat to a career of political hypocrisy.

He has already made good his promise to make the administration pay attention to him, after the President had undertaken to eliminate him from public life. The President and Secretary Taft have had to heed his criticisms and make answers thereto. He has claimed consistently that the Elkins law, which he helped frame, was adequate for the prosecution of trusts and that the rate law, which he opposed, besides being unconstitutional, in his opinion, has not been helpful in relieving the situation. Time will demonstrate whether his contentions are accurate. If they are, men who now frown at the Senator and deprecate the fight he is making will take their hats off to him and his career in the public service will have an added luster. Some of the ablest lawyers of the land are with him, although less fearless men will not express their convictions in the open.

A MASSACHUSETTS FIGHTER. Representative Samuel W. McCall, of the Harvard College district in Massachusetts, has already come to the support of Senator Foraker in a public speech. He is one of the most independent Republicans in the National House and was one of the few members who voted against the rate bill. At the Marshfield Fair, held within a half a mile of the homestead where Daniel Webster died, Mr. McCall the other day deplored the centralizing tendency of the times, decried the evil influences which he thinks sure to follow the imposition of such an enormous fine upon the Standard oil company—"a fine of such proportions that it allies itself with the tribute which a victorious nation imposes upon a vanquished one, a fine that probably is not greatly exceeded by the aggregate of all other fines imposed by our Federal courts since the establishment of the government"—declared the sufficiency of the Elkins law to punish trust

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HILO BREAKWATER TO BEGIN IN FEBRUARY

(Special by Wireless to Advertiser.)

HILO, Hawaii, September 6, 5:03 p. m.—Captain Otwell, United States Army Engineer officer in charge of War Department work in Hawaii, expects to advertise for bids for the construction of the Hilo breakwater within two months. Work is to begin in February. Captain Otwell has found suitable rock for the work. He has also examined the harbor and approaches for appropriate and suitable sites for range lights as they should be when the breakwater is constructed. He is now in Puna.

Appropriation for the Hilo breakwater was made at the last session of Congress.

THE OKOLEHAO STILL SHUT DOWN

Promoters Have Demonstrated Exactly What Can Be Done.

The okolehao distillery at Napoopoo is shut down.

The promoters of the enterprise have now gone fully into the distilling part of the business and have demonstrated exactly what they can do and at what cost. They now know how to produce a product of uniform quality and at a uniform cost. The machinery is fully tested and ready.

It is now the intention of Mr. Gonzales, who is largely interested in the enterprise, to go to the Coast and more fully exploit the possible market, and see exactly what can be done in that respect and how large a market it is possible to build up.

The whole matter will then be presented to the stockholders for their determination as to what shall be done.

It is said that the possibilities of a market are of the most flattering kind and that orders for a very considerable output already actually await the enterprise.

CHRISTIANSON'S TWO STOWAWAYS

New Master of the Irmgard Reports "Manchuria" Current Again.

The good clipper barkentine Irmgard, now in port from San Francisco, changed masters up "in the city." Captain W. A. Christianson, formerly for some years in the I. I. S. N. Co.'s service in Hawaiian waters, succeeded Captain Smith. The Irmgard came down in twelve and a half days. She had a full load of freight and one passenger—Henry Steiner, son of Jas. Steiner of Honolulu.

Captain Christianson reports that when three days out the Irmgard encountered a strong southerly current. This kept increasing in strength until Honolulu was made the night of the 1st inst. It shoved the Irmgard in one day out of her course by thirty-three miles north. Captain Christianson will report this current to the U. S. Hydrographic Office. After comparison of notes with other shipmasters, he believes it to be a recurrence of the current to which the stranding of the P. M. S. S. Manchuria, about one year ago, has been attributed. According to a consensus of mariners' opinions this southerly current is regarded as one of annual periodicity.

Another incident of the Irmgard's voyage her master says is something that has never before happened on board a vessel between the Golden Gate and Honolulu. In San Francisco harbor four sparrows came aboard the barkentine. Some ways out two of the birds became missing. The two other sparrows, however, stayed by the vessel all the way down. They fed regularly on the deck and were great pets with the ship's company. On arrival Captain Christianson facetiously reported his little feathered passengers to the quarantine doctor as "stowaways."

BRIBERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY IN RESUMED TRIAL

The Parkside Deals Now Being Investigated Before Judge Dunne—Many Strike-Breakers for Antwerp.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—Judge Lawlor of the Superior Court has overruled the demurrers filed in the Parkside bribery cases. All the defendants then pleaded not guilty before Judge Dunne and the interrupted trial proceeded.

The trial of the officials of the United Railroads will begin on September 12.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—The Parkside bribery cases were taken up in Judge Dunne's court yesterday. Eugene E. Schmitz, charged with accepting a bribe, was present, accompanied by Attorney Drew. By consent of both parties argument on the demurrer to the indictment of the ex-mayor was postponed until September 4.

In the cases of G. H. Umben, J. E. Green and W. I. Brobeck, charged with offering bribes, the seemingly perennial difficulties with regard to the amended minutes covering the impanelment of the grand jury again cropped up. The defendants had previously moved that the indictments be set aside on the ground of the alleged invalidity of the actions of the inquisitorial body. W. Hoff Cook, assistant district attorney, yesterday had Judge Dunne vacate the motion submitting the demurrer, and then offered to introduce in evidence the corrected minutes relative to the discharge of the Brennan grand jury and to the impanelment of the present grand jury.

Attorneys for the defendants objected to the admission of this evidence, and after some argument Judge Dunne took the matter under advisement, stating that he would not decide it until the Supreme Court had ruled on the application for a writ of prohibition now before it. The cases were thereupon put over until September 5.

STOLYPIN MAY WEAR JAPANESE DECORATION



ST. PETERSBURG, September 7.—The Czar has granted permission for Count Stolypin, the Prime Minister of Russia, to accept and wear the decoration bestowed upon him by the Emperor of Japan.

STRIKEBREAKERS REOPEN ANTWERP DOCKYARDS

ANTWERP, September 7.—Work has been resumed in the dockyards with four thousand strikebreakers.

ANTWERP, August 27.—The shippers have again refused to arbitrate their difference with the striking dockers, preferring to see the port ruined to yielding. Their federation has voted \$250,000 with which to resist the demands of the men and to import foreign laborers.

The English trades unions have telegraphed to the strikers that they will prevent the enlistment of British workmen for Antwerp. The strikers here are calm, but their wives threaten the foreign dockers and the civic guard and troops are ready for trouble. The socialist leaders assert that an international federation of employers is fighting the international federation of workmen.

PORTLAND GREETES SECRETARY TAFT.

PORTLAND, September 7.—Secretary of War Taft, who is on his way to the Philippines, arrived here yesterday. He was given a great reception by the citizens.